



Fiscal Year 2007 NNSA Budget Overview and Highlights

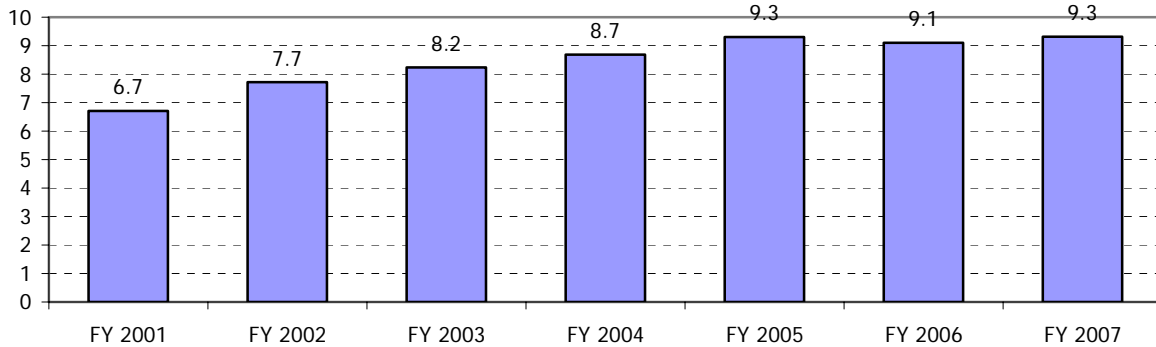
NNSA Mission and Goals:

- Develop and implement innovative technical and policy approaches for detecting, preventing, and reversing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;
- Leverage the NNSA leadership in defense science and technology to sustain the nation's nuclear weapons capabilities in a safe, secure, and reliable manner without underground testing;
- Establish a nuclear weapons infrastructure responsive to future needs;
- Maintain a robust and effective Naval Reactors program; and
- Respond to nuclear and other emergencies worldwide.

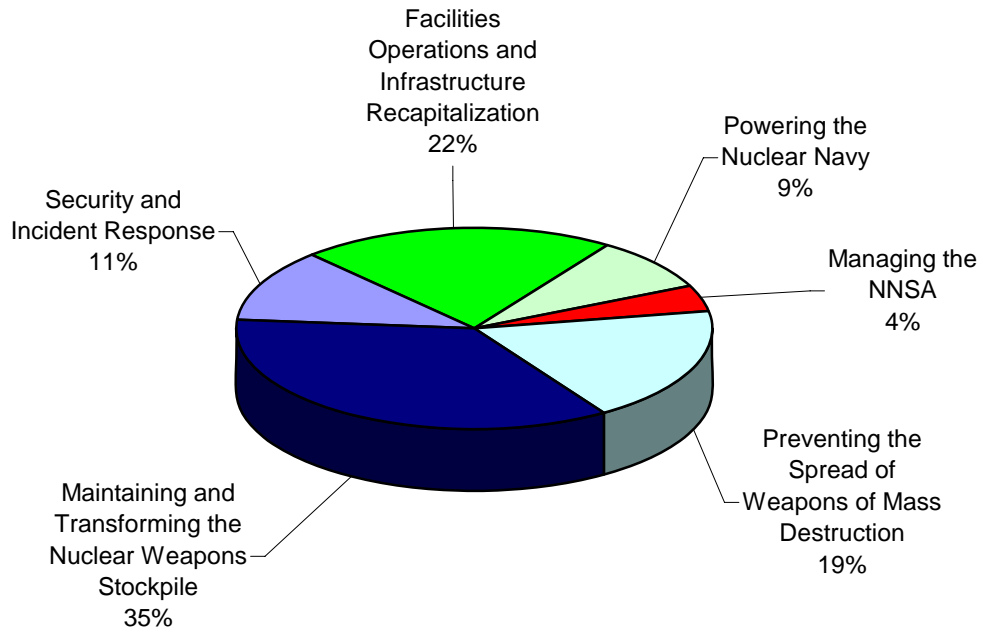
NNSA Budget Summary: (\$ in millions)

	FY 2005 Adjusted Appropriation	FY 2006 Adjusted Appropriation	FY 2007 Request	\$ Change	% Change
Weapons Activities	6,626	6,370	6,408	+38	+0.6%
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	1,508	1,615	1,726	+111	+6.9%
Naval Reactors	801	782	795	+13	+1.7%
Office of the Administrator	363	338	387	+48	+14.2%
Total	9,298	9,105	9,316	+211	+2.3%

NNSA Funding History:
FY 2001 to FY 2007
(Then year dollars)



NNSA Budget Breakdown:
FY 2007 Budget Request = \$9.3 Billion



Weapons Activities:

The NNSA FY 2007 Budget:

- Revitalizes the nuclear weapons complex, consistent with the Nuclear Posture Review, including facilities recapitalization, Readiness Campaign, Responsive Infrastructure projects and construction;
- Provides Reliable Replacement Warhead options to reduce the cost and risk of maintaining existing warheads;
- Breaks out Responsive Infrastructure as a new line in the Directed Stockpile Work budget, supporting transformation to the nuclear weapons complex of the future;
- Performs scheduled workload for the ongoing B61 bomb, W76 SLBM, and W80 Cruise Missile Life Extension Programs as reaffirmed by the Nuclear Posture Review and the revised Stockpile Plan;
- Performs directed workload to assess and maintain a safe, secure, reliable stockpile through surveillance, limited life component exchange and alterations;
- Demonstrates the ability to produce tritium by 2007;
- Provides support to maintain NNSA leadership in defense science and technology for Science-based Stockpile Stewardship, including experiment, modeling and simulation;
- Increases dismantlement investments to support aggressive out-year goals;
- Continues to focus on the 2010 ignition goal for the National Ignition Facility;
- Certifies a W88 pit by 2007; and
- Maintains a robust security posture throughout the weapons complex, including safe transport of warheads and nuclear materials, and nuclear and radiological incident response assets.

Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation:

The NNSA FY 2007 Budget:

- Provides a critical boost to important basic and applied research in radiation detection and infrastructure for global nuclear explosion monitoring;
- Secures nuclear warheads at 25 Russian Strategic Rocket Forces and 9 “12th Main Directorate” sites and approximately 195 buildings containing weapons usable nuclear material by the end of 2008;
- Enhances the security of facilities containing fissile material and nuclear weapons in countries outside the former Soviet Union;
- Deploys and equips an additional three key Megaports with technical means to detect and deter illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials (for a total of thirteen);

- Eliminates Russian plutonium production by refurbishing a fossil fuel power plant in Seversk by 2008; and constructing a new fossil fuel plant at Zheleznogorsk by 2010;
- Develops tools and methodologies for the implementation of U.S. bilateral and multilateral nonproliferation agreements, and the detection and dismantlement of undeclared nuclear programs in proliferant states, as in Libya in 2004;
- Dispose of U.S. and Russian inventories of surplus plutonium by beginning construction of the U.S. MOX facility in 2006;
- Disposes of U.S. uranium inventories by blending down highly enriched uranium to low enriched uranium and burning in nuclear reactors;
- Continues the Global Threat Reduction Initiative program to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons by repatriating to U.S. and Russia highly enriched uranium fuel from U.S. or Russian-supplied research reactors throughout the world, and minimizes the use of highly enriched uranium in civilian reactors worldwide; and
- Provides \$675 million as DOE/NNSA's share of U.S. support for Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. (The President committed the United States Government to provide \$1 billion per year over 10 years.)

Naval Reactors:

The NNSA FY 2007 Budget:

- Continues long-term efforts to increase core energy for longer ship deployment requirements; and
- Ensures the safe operation of 104 reactor plants in operating nuclear-powered submarines and aircraft carriers, constituting 40% of the Navy's combat fleet.

Office of the Administrator:

The NNSA FY 2007 Budget:

- Supports increased staffing in nuclear nonproliferation and security-related programs, and an aggressive Future Leaders Intern Program;
- Moves the NNSA to the Department's corporate IT environment and restores previously deferred information technology upgrades to desktop and network systems throughout NNSA, which will result in stronger cyber protection and improved portability of information; and
- Institutionalizes NNSA's partnership with the Historically Black Colleges and Universities and the Massie Chairs of Excellence Program.